NO NEWS FROM WALKER. LOCKRIDGE RETREATING .-Castillo not yet Taken.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Sixty Fillibusters Killed and Wounded. ATTEMPT TO REACH WALKER ABANDONED

STATEMENTS OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee at this port yesterday, we had practical proof of the discom-Sture of the fillibusters on the San Juan River at least. If the poor, miscrable wretches who arrived in the Tennessee are a fair specimen of the bulk of the filli-busters, every man who helped to send them to Nicamgna deserves the most condign punishment. It will scarcely be credited that of the fifty returned fillibusters, the majority were beardless boys, some of them not yet 13 years of age! All of them were worn down with hunger, fever and exposure, and most of them had no other covering on their shivering bodies than 5kby rags, fastenened around them with pieces of string. Their gaunt, famine-stricken, fever-wasted faces were horrible to look upon, while their lean, attenuated bodies moved every beholde to pity. They were landed wholly destitute and pen-niless, and but for the exertions of a benevolent coachman, named J. A. Van Dyke, many of them, who were anable to help themselves, would have been left on the pier till the Governors of the Alms-House could provide for them. He packed sixteen of the most fecble into a couple of coaches, and drove to the " Headquarters," where many of them had been enlisted. But the place was closed, and he took them to the Washington Hotel, where Major Bartlett gave them a good breakfast, and opened a subscription, which soon amounted to \$41, for their benefit. Thence they were taken to the St. Nicholas, where those distin guished fillibusters, Gen. Cazeneau and Gen. Duff Green, munificently contributed \$5 each to assist them. In this way about \$100 was raised, and they were taken to a clothing store and furnished with shirts, coats, pants, and hats. All of them then shed their rags, bathed, and came out once more with some semblance of civilization about them. After some difficulty lodgings were found for them, and Van Dyke will endeavor to get them free passage to their severa

In the course of our conversation with these poo fellows yesterday, we learned that most of them had gone out as farmers, in accordance with the promis "free farms" and " free passage" which the agentof Walker in this and other cities held out to them. Large numbers of Germans, who had been deluded into going thither, were clamorous for their land; but they were speedily brought into subjection by brutal officers, lost all hope, sunk under the adveres of their lot and got their land-a scant six feet of Nicaraguan earth. Many of the boys who belong to Walker's army are spirited little fellows, who owing to some fancied slight or injury, had run away from their parents, and falling short of money, rathe than return home enlisted in Walker's service. Plenty of children may be met in any street in New-York, trundling hoops or flying kites, who are as large and as old as some of the "soldiers" who returned yesterpearance attracted a crowd wherever the stopped, and on several occasions if the recruiting agents had been around the popular indignation might have found vent. Such children were sent into the swamps and jungles of Nicaragua to endure hunger and thirst and nakedness, bear cumbrous rifles and drag heavy cannon through mud and forest. under a tropical sun, and at night lie down on the soak ing ground, among the gnats, musketoes and jiggers without a single blanket to cover them, and rise in the morning minus a meal, to fight armies of natives ten day had a large abscess in his right breast, caused by the recoil of his musket, and many of them were suf fering from unhealed gunshot wounds.

The true state of things was never allowed to leak out. Every letter from the men to their friends was destroyed, lest the lying bubble should burst sooner than it has. But fillibusterism is preity nearly defunct now, and we do hope that our young men will no longer be deluded by the lying promises of its agents in the United States.

The Tennessee left in the harbor of San Juan, April 6. H. B. M. war steamers Orion, Cossack, Archer Tartar, Pieneer and Intrepid.

The following are the names of the return soldiers from Walker's army at Nicaragua: Dor Geo S Weir,
Lieut J H Tivis,
Privates J D Borten, G W Sites,
J M Holden,
J W Borten,
J W Borten,
J G Starr,
J Butt.
P Williams,
J Weight Taylor,
Wm Gondover,
J W Billing, M Rilev. W W Johnston Wm Bradergold J Blecker, William Neep. J A Ward. J O'Connell.
C J Judkine
N B Taylor
F Klein. Win Gondover, R Hamilton, A Huntman, William Wright, W Gare, W Carrotle, Thomas Ferris, J D Fean, J Logan.

From Our own Correspondent

The little steamer Rescue reached Punta Arenas, opposite this town, about 12 o'clock m. to-day from Machuca and Sarapiqui, bringing rather discouraging news from the fillibusters on the River San Juan. Instead of capturing Castillo Vicio with the case they had anticipated, after several days of great ex-pectations, they all of a sudden discovered that the Costa Ricans were strongly barricaded at that point, and had a force of 1,100 men silently awaiting an attack. At this discovery their courage entirely fizzled out, and they beat a hasty retreat down the river to Sarapiqui, taking with them all of their effects. Here they halted, but it seems in such a state of nervous excitement that after an interval of about twenty minutes their best steamer (the Scott) blew up, killing sixteen and badly scalding some seventy others, several of whom, it is thought, cannot live. The scalded and a few officers were brought to Punta Arenas, where their wounds were looked after by Dr. Cody of this town. The steamer, it is said, will return to Sarapiqui and bring down the remainder to Punta Arenas, preparatory to quitting the country. Thus, so far, ends the solemn farce. The steamship Tennessee arrived at about 11 o'clock last night, and left again at about the same

hour this morning for Aspinwall. She is expected to return here on Sunday on her way to New-York. By the English mail steamer Clyde, which left early is morning, about twenty deserters were sent to

Aspinwall, en route for the United States. SUNDAY MORNING, April 5, 1857. The little steamer Rescue, with Col. Lockridge river to Sarapiqui, for the purpose, as I learn, of bringing down the balance of the forces to Punta Arenas, preparatory to embarking them, on board the Tennessee for New-York. The Tennessee is expected from Aspinwall this afternoon. Several of the scalded have died at Punta Arenas, and two or three poor wretches likewise who had contrived to get to this side of the Bay. Those at the Point are a most shocking condition-the favored ones having only a plank beneath them, and a rickety shed everhead, while the musketoes, sandflies and juggers feast upon their mangled and horribly bruised and

scalded bodies. They present a spectacle terrible in the extreme to look upon.

His Majesty, the Mesquito King, arrived here from Blewfields in his royal yacht, and is staying at the British Consul's. His yacht, with the royal colors flying, is at anchor near H. B. M. ship Cossach in our harbor.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

A reliable and intelligent officer under Gol. Lock-ridge has given us a general account of the movements on the San Juan River, up to the time of the depart

pre of the Tennessee from Greytown. After the retreat or repulse of Kansas Titus, Col. Lockridge mustered all bis available forces, consisting of from 250 to 300 men, and put them on board the two steamers, Scott and Rescue, together with the siek-75 or 80 in number-and got under weigh to go up the river and attack Castillo. About 8 miles below the rapids is a place called Kelley's Point or store; and here most of the men were landed in order to lighten the draft of the steamers, and enable them to ascend the rapids more easily. Two companies were left in charge at Kelly's, and the remainder marched to a point above the larger rapids, where they again went on board the steamers, which proceeded at once toward Fort Castillo. The Fillibusters expected to find the fortifications in a good state of defense, and well garrisoned, but they were no prepared to find it impregnable, as far as the strength of their force was concerned. At the sight which met their view there was a spontaneous indulgence in severe epithets and profane allusions. Some cursed Col. Titus for letting the opportunity of blowing the "Greasers" to a certain place pass, while others exe-crated the Costa Ricans for showing so much industry and judgment.

A flag waved defiance from Fort Castillo, and a water battery was discovered, which had sprung up since Col. Titus last saw the place. Beride this, an elevation known as Nelson's Hill, lower down on the same side of the river, was occupied by the enemy, and strongly fortified. Altogether, an attack on the two positions was not likely to be attended with any sucess, as furthermore the Costa Ricans appeared to be n very strong force. In gloomy spirits then, all turned their faces down the river, according to command, and after another disembarkation, reached Kelley's Point. From thence the steamers proceeded on, and when near Sarapiqui were run bow onto the shore, to enable a reconnoisance to be made of that place, so as to see whether the enemy had reoccupied it-it having been dismantled and all the buildings burned, when Col. Anderson moved up the river to join Lockridge.

While the Scott was lying in this position, a terrible explosion of the boiler took place, instantly killing from fifteen to twenty persons, and scalding a Half dozen more so severely that they have since died. At least twenty-five others were more or less badly scalded, but none of them fatally. Col. Frank Anderson, Capt. Schlicht and other officers were slightly The explosion was attributed to the impaired condition of the boiler, and also the negligence of the engineer, who was among the number of those killed. The Scott immediately began to sink, but being aground at her bow, only partially filled. Subsequently she was scuttled by order of Col. Lockridge, and now lies at the bottom of the river, a total wreck. Her machinery is believed to be uninjured, and may hereafter be raised; but the boat itself is worthless.

After the accident the wounded and most of the sick were placed on a large bango and towed down to Greytown by the Rescue. Here they received the attentions of the various surgeons of the British fleet, who generously tendered their services to relieve their sufferings. Col. Lockridge was very busy preparing to leave Greytown to join Walker via Aspinwall, when the Tennessee left. As the Commander of the British fleet was in the habit of giving a chance to all the fillibusters who came within his reach to leave and go home, it was thought the force of Lockridge would e pretty thoroughly sifted before he got away from Greytown. While on the way down the river, after retiring from Castillo, Col. Lockridge sounded his men on the subject of following him to join Walker, and could muster only 150 for that purpose. By the time he is ready to go it is hardly probable that half that number, in all, will prefer to pursue the dismal for-tunes of Walker's cause to taking a free passage

Below we give the statements of a number of mer who came home in the Tennessee:

THE EXPERIENCE OF A VOLUNTEER.

One of the passengers who returned by the Tennesser to New-York was a young man of twenty four years of age named George W. Sites, who went to Nicaragua on the twenty-fourth of Decemadelphia, but becoming tired of study, and being naturally of a roving disposition, he decided to try his fortunes among the Fillibusters. He joined Capt. Coglilin's company, took a Licutenant's commission and came on to New-York, well equipped and provided-being supplied with means by a wealthy father. His experience, though one of privation and suffering, has been more fortunate than nineteen out of twenty of those who have enlisted in Walker's cause, inaspanch as he is enabled to return to his home with a fair prospect of recovering his health. When he left, in December last, he weighed 150 pounds. He has been taken down by none of the diseases peculiar to that climate, though wounded by gun-shots in the thigh and knee, yet he presented yesterday a sorrowful spectacle-emaciated, pale and haggard, and weighing scarcely a hundred pounds. The brief history of his experience, partly written by himself and partly

ing scarcely a hundred pounds. The brief history of his experience, parity written by himself and parity dictated to our reporter, is as follows:

We left New-York in the steamship Tennessee, on the 24th day of December, 1856, and for the first few days had tempesthous passage. The Tennessee having injured herself during the stormy weather, she was forced to put in at Norfolk, where we remained some three or lour days, and was finally relieved by the steamer James Adgér, upon which we proceeded to Greytown, experiencing pleasant weather. We landed at Punta Arenas on the 9th of January, and proceeded up the San Juan River a distance of half a mile, to a point which was subsequently given the suggestive name of Point Misery. It was a swampy, miry piece of ground, and if a solder got a place sufficiently large to lie upon without having some part of his body in the water, he considered himself fortunate. We had no shelter whatever, and the rain fell incessantly. The health of the soldiers suffered much from exposure. After remaining a week at Point Misery, the soldiers became insubordinate, and Col. Lockridge was in consequence forced to come down to Pouta Arenas, where Mr. Scott, the agent of the Transit Company, had a quantity of lumber. This we took and creeted sheds, under which a number of the companies sheltered themselves. The sheds afforded good protection, but the tents in which others of the soldiers were quartered were practically of no value. My company were unfortunate in being in tents, and the consequence was that every night we were drenched to the skin. At that time some of as had no blankets, but having left in the Winter time most were provided with overcoats, which served an excellent purpose. Our daily rations at this time consisted of three crackers and a piece of salt pork, and sometimes in place of pork a small bit of salt bacon. By sea-bathing, during the rist few days, we kept off the feeter when were sharks in the sarf, and that he feared we might be took in this way. The sufferings of t gave as a reason that there were sharks in the surfice and that he feared we might be lost in this way. The sufferings of the men up to this time, growing out of exposure and want of proper care and attention, led them to seek every opportunity to desert by crossing ever to Greytown, where, if they sought British projection, they received it. Desertious became so numerous that, after remaining three weeks at Punta Archas, Lockridge decided to cross the river and take possession of a point called Patacka, which, at that time, was held by a small torce of Costa Ricans. A good-sized hacienda existed here, with a plential supply of green corn, oranges lemons and other tropical fruits. The Costa Ricans deserted the place as soon as they heard us stoaming up the river. When we landed here we had about 250 men; but we had hardly been there 24 hoursebsfore we began to suffer from sickness. The sickness was caused by eating green corn and green limes and lemons, and by drinking the backish, nuwholesome water of the San Juan River. Twenty-five were taken down here very soon with the diarrha, though none died that I remember. We lest two men, however, who were sent out as scouts. The presumption was

that they must have been killed by some parties of Coeta Ricans who were known to be larking in the vicinity. A day or two subsequently some of our men found two newly made graves, but they did not wait to been them. They supposed them to be those of the two missing men—Elton or Elden of Alabama, and Colville or Caldwell, residence unknown. After remaining about two weeks at Patacka, which had been named Fort Anderson, after Col. Frank Anderson, we went up the river a short distance by steumer, where we disembarked, and commenced a weary march by land. We were compelled to cut our way through tangled forest and swamp until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when we reached the San Juan River again opposite Saraphini, at Cody's Point. An attack was commenced immediately upon the enemy at Fort Saraphuni. Some of our men rushed madly into the attack and acted very unadvisedly and without orders. The first battalion was commanded by Col. Anderson and the second by Col. Titus. The latter were all dressed in blue shirts, by which they were readily distinguished, but Anderson's battalion were dressed in every conceivable irregularity of costume. Cody's Point is a high hill, and while Anderson's followed around it, keeping the course of the men, Titus's battalion marched over the hill; as they came over the top they discovered us; from the distance they did not recognize us, and supposing us to be Costa Ricans they fired. All the Americans who were killed or wounded in that stack, with one exception, were shot by Titus's battalion. The only one wounded by the Costa Ricans was Major Robert Ellis, who improdently got from behind his shelter to observe the manner in which a cannon was moved out. He was struck in the forehead by a ball. Before the reteat was ordered, Company B, Captain Harris, had become separated from our main body, and passing round to the river side they fell into an ambuscade of the enemy of the were exposed, though his men were armed with rifles without bayonets. Lieutenant John P. Homan, a Texas R Micaragua, drew his sword and endeavored to rally the mentocharge, but before he had succeeded he was struck in the head by a bullet and fell dead; as he fell the men lost their courage and retreated in a disorderly manner. Capt. Harris is said to have acted cowardly in the affair. In retreating we took the same path by which we came, and it was not until two hours after dark that we found Titus and his battalion. I then commenced to rain heavily, and continued during the whole night. We wrapped ourselves in our blankets, and without shelter, drenched to the skin, enjoyed a good night's rest after the severe labor of the day. The next day we embarked aboard the steamer Rescue and went up the river to within a mile of Sarapiqui, where we disembarked and fortified a point which we called Fort Titus. Here, by mutual arrangement, Colonels Titus and Anderson had command on alternate days. Such was the haste with which we left Cody's Point that we had not time to bury the dead, and we were refused permission to do this. Of those killed at Cody's Point, I only recollect the names of Roes, Williamson, Smith and Homan. At Fort Titus we remained a week, during which time we suffered much from sickness. On the last afternoon each company was called before the officers and every man furnished with a minié musket and bulls; we were told that we must prepare for a hot engagement the next day, and each company was informed that with them it was considently believed would rest the honor of the victory. About three o'clock the next morning we were called upearly and sent across the river in the Rescue. We cut our way up to the mouth of the Sarapiqui River opposite Sarapiqui, while in the mean time Gen. Wheat had dragged up the cannons with the aid of two or three companies on the other side of the river, so that we had the Costa Ricansbetween two fires. The undertaking was one of an almost hereuical nature, but it was successfully accomplished. Gen. Wheat commenced the attack about surrise, at the reveille of the Costa Ricansbe his name was inscribed. We took one prisoner, who was wounded, and from him we learned that the Costa his name was inscribed. We took one prisoner, we was wounded, and from him we learned that the Costa Rican General left the place at noon, about 150 men left in the niternoon, and the rest during the night, after destroying their adminustion and whatever else they could, in their harry. They three overboard two cannon and some cannon balls. Our loss was two killed swhom we buried) and several wounded. We found in the fort a quantity of female clothing, a thousand pairs of pants, 200,000 rounds of cartridge, seven cannons, provisions, &c. The officers left their tunks and musketo bars, the luxury of which we appreciated. The succeeding day we sent out scouting parties to ascertain whether the Costa Ricans were still near us. They found that in their retreat they had threwn away muskets, articles of clothing, money and hijenterie. In that attack I was wounded by a back shot in any knee and a bullet in inchey and bijenterie. In that attack I was wounded by a back shot in my knee and a bullet in my thigh. Capt. Schiedz, one of the bravest men in the smy, had a ball through the shoulder, which the doctor extracted from behind. He was afterwards killed in the strambent explosion. All the wounded were well carefron. A Costa Rican who was wounded were well cared for. A Costa Kiean who was woulded he in the grass, and when we were placing our picket pairds, raced binself up, when one of our men lev-elled bis nut-ket and ble whis head off; so we lost that non. It would have been much better to have saved him, as then we should have had two prisoners, each to corroborate the other's statement. He would not

to corrobotate the other's statement. He would not have been killed had not our men at that time feared an ambuscade, and the guard-house being fall of Costa Ricass. The other prisoner was slightly wounded, but he attewards died of sever or cholera.

We had been at Sampiqui but a few days before we found the locality to be very sickly—the chills and fever prevailing to an alarming extent—four of five prevails diving a day from fever and general debility. We had been at Sarapiqui but a few days before we found the locality to be very sickly—the chills and fever prevailing to an alarming extent—four or five persons dying a day from fever and general debility. After he had taken Sarapiqui, Col. Titus marched against Cestillo, and might have taken it but for a blander in allowing them twenty-four hours to wait for re-unforcements. When the re-enforcements came they fired upon Titus's command, and he shouted; "Retreat, boys, retreat; you might as well retreat, and ran away timuself first. His men remained and fired a few rounds, and finding that they had no commander, of course retreated. They did not shoot him for cowardee because he was a colonel, and nobody was above him in rank. He left Brentley's command in the lurch, and everybody else, and ran away to save himself. On the 21th of Match, Col. Lockridge finding that Sarapioni was toe unheadily for his men, many of On the 24th of Match. Col. Lockridge finding that Sarapiani was too unhealthy for his men, many of whom sickened and were thrown as mere burdens upon his hands, conceived the idea (anhappily too inte) of advancing up the river and attacking Castillo Vieto. This is a large tort, built upon a high hill, con notabling the entire river for some two miles on either side. It well manned and well defended, it is almost impregnable. We reached Kelly's store, a point some eight miles below Castillo, late in the evening of the day of our departure from Sarapiqui. On the 19th, orders were given for all the abic-bodied men (saving two companies which were left at Kelly's store to guard the sick and wounded from any surprise on the part of the enemy.) at Kelly's store to guard the sick and wounded from any surprise on the part of the enemy, to form in line and prepare for march. The Resene carried the surgeons and a few men as guard until they passed the Machuca Rapids, where it took on loard the men who had left Kelly's store by land, and thus with the full force it proceeded on its way to Castillo Viejo. The men were landed some distance below the fort, great care having been taken that the below the fort, great care having been taken that the below the lost, great are naying over taken that the steamer should run no risk from the guns of the Costa Ricans. Having cut their way through the woods, they were astonished upon arriving in sight of the forf to find it fortified so strongly that it was madness for to find it tortified so strongly that it was madness to ettempt an essault with the weak material they passessed. Nelson's Hill, a most important post, hitherto reglected by the enemy, and been strongly fortified treaches had been dug, barricades had been built and water batteries creeted, rendering the place absolutely impregnable to the force that Lockridge could bring to bear against it. Retreat was nevitable, and without a shot being fired upon either side, the men turned back and reached Kelivs store on the 31st of March. On the 1st of April we embarked in the steamers Reseve and J. N. Scott, to return—hoping to reach San Juan del Norte by the next morning. The Resene led the way with men well armed, to clear the river in ease the enemy had retaken any of the points below. In tow of the Scott was a heavy scow known as the launch, used to stere provisions. On board of in case the enemy had retaken any of the points below. In tow of the Scott was a heavy seow known as the lannels, used to store provisions. On board of the Scott were over fifty sick and wounded, about a hundred and fifty able-bodied men. The day was one of the loveliest I had ever experienced on the river. We were all felicitating ourselves on the prospect of being able to leave a country which thus far had only been fruitful to us of disease, poverty and suffering. About 11 o'clock we had reached a point about a side above Sarapiqui. The Scott is a little stern-wheel steamer, made in the form of small steamers used on the Western Rivers. On the lower dock a large number of persons were near the boilers. On the boiler or second deck a few also were scated, but most of the sick were on the back part of the boiler-deck or in their berths. We were first startled by the steamer running aground, but we had hardly recovered from this surprise before we heard a heavy, stunning report. Fearing that the Costa Ricans were again at Sarapiqui, and had posted themselves to attack us on our way down, my first impression was that they had fired upon the steamer from the river bank, and that the shoot lind struck our holler. A moment, however, shoot lind struck our holler.

sufficed to show our true situation. The boiler had exploded. Over thirty of the soldiers had been blown into the water or in the sand, and soon the space was filled with the most heart-rending cries of agony which it is possible to conceive of. Many begged piteously of their more fortunate companions to shoot them to put them ent of their misery. Their ragged clothing was in many instances entirely blown from their mutilated bodies. As soon as possible, the sufferers were hurried on board the launch, and a barrel of lard was broken open and applied to the wounds. Of the 60 who were put on board of the launch, 20 died before they reached Greytown and were buried. About 30 were killed instantly, and 40 remained at Greytown at the date of the departure were buried. About 30 were killed instantly, and 40 remained at Greytown at the date of the departure of the Tennessee, so badly scalded that it would be dangereus to have removed them at that time. Of the two engineers, one was killed instantly, and the other, James Wilson, was badly scalded. He died by my side in the launch as we came down; his injuries were not dangerous, had he not in the madness of his suffering insisted upon drinking copiously of cold water against the advice of the surgeon. When we arrived at Punta Arenas, the officers of the English menof-war immediately sent their staff cepiously of cold water against the advice of the surgeon. When we arrived at Punta Arenas, the officers of the English men-of-war immediately sent their staff of surgeons to the relief of the wounded, with medicines, wines, and everything requisite to ameliorate their sufferings; and nothing could exceed the kindness they manifested. The cause of the explosion is yet unexplained. The fact that the faces of those who were near the boiler were blackened with powder, has given rise to the belief that some desperate character, determined to do all the mischief he could, had thrown some powder into the furnace; and the fact that there was no powder near the boilers and that none of the powder in the hurricane-deck ignited, would seem to support that belief. The hospital at Sarapiqui was under a large shed perfectly water proof; each man was there provided with two blankets. The surgeons who attended upon us were quacks, who, in addition to an ignorance of their assumed profession, had but a limited supply of medicines, and that often inappropriate for the prevailing diseases. The rations of the sick soldiers consisted of one cracker and a half and three tea spoonsfal of boiled rice per day. The pretense for giving this scanty allowance was that to give more to sick or a wounded man would result in his death. Men able to do duty were allowed three crackers per day and a piece of sait pork. Sometimes scouting parties were allowed to go out to hunt game, which in every case was appropriated by the officers—they sometimes alto do dury were anower three crackers per day and, piece of salt pork. Sometimes scouting parties were allowed to go out to hunt game, which in every case was appropriated by the officers—they sometimes allowing those who had killed and brought it in a small content. piece for their services. There was no nursing an no furfier attention paid to the sick than the for al call of the quasi surgeon, and the supply of food I have mentioned. At one time there were seventy-five persons sick at Sarapiqui I should have written letters to the United States, bu I should have written letters to the United States, but having seen the fate of the letters of others, I thought it would be useless to attempt it. Lockridge never permitted any letters to go out of the camp either from efficers or soldiers, they being in every case destroyed, and in many instances broken open by him with the view of ascertaining the feelings of men whom he udged to be in any way doubtfut.

THE EXPLOSION.

A fillibuster who was on board the Scott at the tim of the explosion thus describes it:

The steamer left Kellsy's Point and proceeded down the river toward Sarapiqui, conveying Lockridge's troops from Castillo, after the unsuccessful expedition. She was accompanied by a small iron steamer called the Rescue. On the first day out two of the flues of the steamer broke. This was about twenty-five miles from Fort Hunter. The intention was to endeavor to reach Greytown, to leave the sick and those who were determined to return home, while those bound for Walker proceeded. On Wednesday, about 11 a. m., when a mile and a half from Sarapiqui, and about thirty-two miles from Kelley's Point, we were all startled by the explosion. I was at the time on the second deck, among the sick. There were about one hundred at that moment standing around, just over the boiler. The sick were all confined on the second deck, aft of the boiler. Within about ten feet of us were about two and and a half tuns of powder, covered over with canvas and guarded of the explosion thus describes it: tuns of powder, covered over with canvas and guarded by a sentinel. Fortunately none of this took fire, myself helped to put it on board. Quite a large num her of those on the second deck were blown into the river, and one or two were blown on to the shore. They had just turned toward a little island in the river, and one or two were blown on to the shore. They had just turned toward a little island in the river, where they were about to lay to to let the iron tender pass on, that they might go down the river and see whether the enemy had fortified Sarapiqui, and intended to oppose them in Castillo. Lockridge selt solicitous about this point, because the steamer had so much powder on board, which a chance shot night destroy. The Rescue (tender) had about two hundred men on board. At the time of the explosion the Rescue was about a quarter of a mile behind us. The Rescue, and those on board the steamer not injured, immediately proceeded to pick up the injured and take them ashore. Their sufferings were lementable. Lockridge and Weeks were both on the steamer at the time. Lockridge was uninjured, but Weeks, who was washing on the second deck, near the wheelhouse, was blown out of a window into the river. As seen as he got up and got his head out of water, he exclaimed to the boys who were imposing overboard. "Boys, don't jump; there is no denger!" This stopped the panic, and prevented finther loss of life by drowning. There were about twenty-five killed, and thirty or forty wounded. Some cith or ten of the wounded died after being got as hore. At the time of the explosion the men were scattered all over the steamer, some playing cards, some singing, and one party was conversing, wishing themselves home instead of where they were. The explosion, from what I could ascertain, was caused by one of the singing, and one party was conversing, wishing themselves home instead of where they were. The explosion, from what I could ascertain, was caused by one of the heads of the beiler being blown out. It carried away all the upper deck and the larboard wheelhouse, and a portion of the bow of the boat. A large hole, too, was knocked in the bettom. The beatinstantly filled, and went ever on her side toward the beach. The force of the explesion drove the bow of the boat some little distance on to the sand bar. There were on board the steamer J. N. Scott, among other fire-arms, we little guns one four-pounder, and two six-pounds. heric distance on to me said on go offer fire-arms two little guns, one four-pounder, and two six-pounders, and a hewitzer. Meet of the men killed were of the hundred who intended to proceed with Lockridge to join Walker. All were finally taken on the Rescue—the wounded and all—to Greytown, where they found the Tennessee. Here they were told by the agent they could come home in the steamer if they chose. Some got aboard, and some did not, but all would have been glad to come.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We have collected the names of the killed and wounded by the explosion on the steamer J. N. Scott,

Major W Morris.
Lieut John Coghlin of Phila,
Capt Shilets.
Lieut Volger,
Lieut Fers,
James Nelson, Engineer,
— Alexander, artilliery corps,
Duniel Burke, artillery corps,
Thes J Lansing, hospital stew'd
Petrates—
Edwin C Raymond, New York
J C Klopton, Miss.

James Cox,
— Capenter of Pennsylvania,
SINCE DIED OF THEIR INJURIES and append them, as far as known: — Carpenter of Pennsylvania,

Since Died of Their Injuries.

Joseph Wilson of New-York, 17hos Alexander of Penns,
Robert Higgins of New-York (Charles York,
Calvin J Thomas.

About 27 others are missing.

BADLY WOUNDED.

Lieut J A Cisdear, N O, (Clark Nott,
Lieut Mulholiand, St Louis, D Stapp,
Capt Kinnedy, Ireland, D Burt. Livet Mulhollend, St Leuis,
Capt Kinnedy, Ireland,
Livet C Doubleday, N. Y,
Capt Marcellus(French) Texas,
Capt W W Barrington, Ky,
Holmes,
Blunt, Pricato — Crawford, Elaker, & Bailey, R P Shoemaker. Emanuel, a Nicaraguan boy SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. J. Rean, private, Ohio. Col Frank Anderson, NY, Lieut Thomas Smith. Lieut Thomas Smith.

| Lieux Accuss Santa | Recaptive Lation | Recaptive Lation | Recaptive Lation | Red On the body of Harrison Magness Tunstall a mem orandum was found containing this entry:
"I left my native home on the 5th day of January

1817, and came to New-Orleans, and left New-Orleans for Nicaragua on the 11th day of March, 1857.

"My residence is Jacksonport, Jackson Co., Ark., and it I am killed or wounded a liberal reward will be given for my body at said place by my father, Thomas Todd Tunstall.

HARRISON MAGNESS TUNSTALL."

STATEMENT OF CAPT. J. W. PATTERSON. One of our reporters obtained the following state ment from Capt. Patterson of the Tennessee:

The Tennessee brought 49 disabled men of Col. Lockridge's forces. Most of them were the sick of the army; but ten or twelve were of those who had been injured by the explosion of the steamer J. N. Scott. We left three of these at the Hospital at Staten Island, the rest came to the city, and are well enough to take care of themselves.

enough to take care of themselves.

Col. Lockridge abandoned the San Juan River, and dishinded his forces. He then solicited volunteers from among them to go to San Juan del Sur, and try

to join Walker. His whole force was about £20, including the sick and wounded, and he obtained from these about 100 volunteers. Five or six of the scalded men were left at San Juan, too much injured to bear removal. I understand that some twelve or fourteen men were killed outright by the explosion, and about treatly more were hedly scalded.

men were killed outright by the explosion, and about twenty more were badly scalded.

The soldiers say that the accident was caused by some one who threw a keg of powder into the furnace, They had on board two tuns of powder, and two of They had on board two tuns of powder, and two ilead. The Tennessee brought no newspapers. Dr. Ware of Tenas, a surgeon of the Nicaraguan Army, came on in charge of the sick and wounded, and they have had the best of care. Night before last two men died on board who had been sick of dysentery. There has been a great deal of sickness among the

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER'S HISTORY.

A young man by the name of Milton Shauman, late a private in the Nicaraguan army under Col. Lockridge, tells the following simple and straightforward story of his experience in the camp of Walker:

I left New-Orleans on board the steamship Texas,

on the 28th of December last, in Capt. Harris's Com-

pany, and after a passage of six days arrived at Bunta

Areuns. We reached there in the evening, and were

informed by Col. Lockridge, who took charge of the battalion, that we might have fighting to do that night; that he wanted one company who were provided with rifles having percussion locks to go up the river to retake the steamers which the Costa Ricans had a short time previously captured from them. About forty men were put on board two boats to go up the river for that object. The party sent out, how-ever, found it too hard work to row the boat up the ever, found it too hard work to rew the boat up the river against so strong a current, and returned without accomplishing anything. The balance of the recruits were kept on board the steamer all night. In the morning Mr. Scott, the agent of the line, refused to allow any of the men to land at the same spot, and compelled a pertion of them to go about a mile above to land; others were allowed to land without arms, and a small number were finally allowed to land with their arms. The remaining arms and ammunition taken out on the steamer were put on board some bungdes and landed above, where the first party were set and landed above, where the first party were set ashore. Here we remained until almost evening of the second day after our arrival. We had too barges and an iron boat. We then went to work to get the two barges around to Point Arenas—to accomplish which we had to undress and push them along through the mud close to the shore. For several days we kved on a biscuit and a small piece of baked meat a day. which we had to undress and push them along through the mud close to the shore. For several days we had on a biscuit and a small piece of baked meat a day, and had to sleep on the sand without covering, although we had considerable rain. We then occupied ourselves for three days in cutting cane and constructing huts for our temporary protection, until the old iron boat, which was being converted into the steamer Rescue, was completed. In the mean time we had a little flour given us to cook, which proved very acceptable. After a delay of about two weeks at Point Arenas, a number of the men became sick with fever, and others with measles. While we were here about 30 men were detailed every morning to act as guard for the ensuing twenty-four hours—one portion of that number relieving the others at intervals, to get the best rest they could upon a bed of sand, with a drizzling rain falling upon them. Asseen as the steamer was ready, we took all the provisions we had in store in an old hulk on board the Rescue, and started off up the river—having in tow the best of our two barges. On moving off on our expedition, three cheers were given for Walker, three for Col. Lockridge, and three times three for Gen. Wheat, who was a great favorite among us. We went up the river about three miles to Little San Juan, and then found out we could take the barge with us no further. We had on board two cannons (one taken from on board the steamer Texas and another from the steamer Ajax), one of these was retained on board the steamer, 100 men and two days provisions: the rest were left behind on board the barge. Col. Lockridge then made a brief speech to the hundred men, in which he said that he had ascertained there was a small town up the Little San Juan River which the greasers (as he called the Costa Ricens) were coming down to burn, and he wanted to fall in with them and show fight; and as while were here about 30 men were detailed every morning to act as guard for the ensuing treenty-four hours—one portion of that number referving the others at intervals, to get the best rest they could upon a bed of send, with a drizzling rain falling upon them. As seen as the steamer was ready, we took all the provisions we had in store in an object to the hours of on our expedition, three cheers were given for Walker, three for Col. Lockridge, and three miles to Little San Juan, and then found out we could take the barge with us no further. We had on board two cannons once taken from the steamer Texas and another from the steamer Texas and another from the steamer Ajas), one of these was referred to the treat were let to the hind on board offic barge. Col. Lockridge then made a brief speech to the hundred men, in which he said that he had accertained there was a small town up the Little San Juan River which the greasers (as he called the Costa Rivens) were coming down to burn, and the wanted to fail in with them and show fight, and as the water in the river was quite high, the steamer succeeded in getting up a considerable distance; but finding neither a town nor a native to shoot at, the steamer was turned about and as the water in the river was quite high, the steamer succeeded in getting up a considerable distance; but deeming the steamer and barge were removed and appeared the steamer and barge were removed and control of the forces, together with the artillery, were that seeming we all embarked on board the Rescue and appeared that night except the capture of a negro, whom we subsequently set at liberty. The following morning we all embarked on board the Rescue for the control of the forces to the forces to the finding neither a town nor a native to shoot at, the steamer was turned about and to see the provider of the steamer o con mence firing at Fort Sarapiqui, with a view of di-verting the attention of the enemy while three hundred of our men pushed their way through the bushes, and simultaneously attacked the fort. For some time bul-lets and cannon balls flew pretty fast, but our men had only Mississippi rifles, while the enemy were provided with Minie rifles. After having three killed and eight or nine wounded, and finding that our rifles failed to do any harm, we retreated a little, and started a party of twenty to attack a picket guard of the enemy, in which attack Lieut, Homan, of Capt. Barrington's which attack Licut. Homan, of Capt. Barrington's company, was shot, where upon we again retreated, and returned to where we left the steamer. The following merning we started again on the steamer to another position, where we were better protected, and threw up a breastwork which was christened Fort Titus, and planted our guns there, ready for an attack on the Thursday; but the enemy discovered our position the previous day, and commenced firing upon us, without doing much harm, however. The following morning Gen. Wheat paid us a visit, and said that the fortification would not do—that it was not built right, and it was accordingly altered to meet his views. The guns were then dragged there, and before day Col. Lockridge and the men of his command were and it was accordingly altered to meet his views. The guns were then dragged there, and before day Cel. Lockridge and the men of his command were there, while Cel. Titus's men, supplied with Minié rifles, were marched to another position, when the fire was opened and kept up on both sides till evening. The next morning nothing could be seen of the enemy, and believing that they had evacuated Fort Sarapiqui, a bungo was sent over to ascertain the fact, which was found to be the case; whereupon we took possession of it, and sent out scouting parties, without falling in with any of the enemy. Col. Titus then went up the river in the steamer with his command to Fort Carillo, and surrounded it, and found out that there were only twenty-five men there. A flag of truce was displayed by the enemy, and two officers, believed to be Englishmen, came out and invited Col. Titus into the fort, which invitation he accepted of, and, as it is believed, also partock of their hospitalities if nothing else, inasmuch as after a protracted absence he returned to his men and said he had agreed to allow them twenty-four hours to surrender. Two hours before the expiration of the time allowed the enemy, they received a reinforcement of about 800, attacked us, killing forty of our men, beside wounding many more. During the fight some of our men captured the steamer J. N. Scott, but Col. Titus hastily retreated, During torty of our men, beside wouldning many to buring the fight some of our men captured the steamer J. N. Scott, but Col. Titus hastily retreated, and is next found on board the recaptured steamer on his way down to Point Arenas. The next day Col. Lockridge went up the river in the steamer. Rescue, and brought away the arms which Col. Titus had left behind in his flight. Titus's men, and about 16 Rescue, and brought away the arms which Col. Titus had left behind in his flight. Titus's men, and about 160 newly-arrived Texan rangers, were taken to Port Stater, and from thence to Kelly's, just below Castillo Rapids, and prepared to attack Fort Castillo—first setting fire to Sarapiqui. On the 27th of March, about 200 men were landed about two miles below the fort, and fortified our position for the night with three guns. Col. Lockridge then ordered the steamer to the opposite side of the river to await further orders. Col. L. next proceeded to reconnoiter and make a survey of Fort Castillo, and, after doing so, came to the conclusion that it would be impossible for him to take the fort with what men he had, or without losing more than half of his men. He got all his men together at Kelly's, where the steamer Scott was lying, and on the following morning he called us all out. All that were able, assembled on the shore and formed a hollow square. Colonel Lockridge then took his position in the center and said that he had come to the country with bold and good men, and had staid there with them for three months, and encountered hardships and privations of every description; and he had now found out that it would be impossible to clear the river and get to Walker by that route; he had, therefore, resolved to take every man that would accompany him willingly, and could speak goed English, and joun Walker by way of Aspinwall, Panena and San Juan del Sur. He didn't want any more Dutchmen with him; but those who would volunier to go and stick to him, he wanted them to step forward, and he would furnish the means to take

them along with him. Aboet one hundred and respective forward and gave three cheers for Col. Lockridge. The balance, comprising about 200, declined one and gave three groams, and intimated their desire to return to their respective homes. Col. Lockridge to them that he would send them down to Greytown, and them they might either go home or to h.—H. Just which they pleased, for all he cared—he didn't care a d-where Cicy went to. From this time nothing more was seen of Col. Lockridge by the latter. They then embarked on board the two steamers and barge and started for Greytown. At this time the pipes of the steamer J. N. Scott leaked so badly as almost to put the fire out; but they were temporarily fixed at Fort Slater during the night, and next morning they again started for Greytown. While near FortSarapiqui, the J. N. Scott was stopped for a few minutes, in order for the other steamer Hescene to come up, when the belier of the Scott exploded, and was thereby thrown into the river. Three of the passengers Major Norry, William Conklin, and a private whose name was not learned by me! were found dead in the river. Those who had escaped immediately set to work to clear the wreat and to take care of the wounded. It was discovered that the steamer Scott was sinking. The Rescue came up and rescued the passengers, as well as the arms and provisions that were on board, and took them to Fort Sarapiqui. The next day, the men who were most injured and sickly were first sent down to Point Arenas, and the balance on the second trip. Some of those who had escaped succeeded in getting down in small boats and on rata. We remained at Point Arenas until the arrival of the Tennessee, which, I think, was the following day. A barge loaded with the worst cases of sightness and injury was; then taken to the sigh of the Fennesse, and thirty-five only of them were selected by our doctor and received on board, and the rest sent back to the British officers notified them that in such case, the fire would be returned from their own gun-boa at Point Arenas, should they be detained there for a length of time. They think hard of Col. Lockridge length of time. They think hard of Col. Lockridge, particularly on account of sending them off from Sanapiqui without provisions, of which it was said he had got plenty with him at the time. After the disaster for the Scott a large proportion of those who had previously promised to accompany Col. Lockridge across the Isthmus declared that they would not do so, and manifested as much bad feeling toward him as the others had done.

MARTIN SCHROEDER'S STORY. I left my home in St. Louis, Missouri, on 12th November last, for California, and went as far as New Orleans, where I remained until the 28th of Pecember while there I got in company with a number of men who were going to Nicaragua, and accordingly enlisted un der Major Ellis. Martin, who has been in the various than they would beasts. I think that at least one fourth of Lockridge's army were less than 17 years of age, and some were not more than 12 years old.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Ariel, of the Vanderbilt line, left yes terday for Southampton and Bremen with 163 passengers; among them Dr. J. W. Crane, bearer of dispatches to the United States Legation at Paris, The City of Manchester took out 33 cabin and 130 steerage passengers for Liverpool.

NAVAL. The Secretary of the Navy has sent an order to Capt. Hudson of the United States frigate Niagara. to receive on board Capt. Swartz and Lieut Koblitz. of the Russian Imperial Navy, who, by the request of the Russian Minister, are permitted to go out that vessel to witness the laying of the telegraph

cable. Officers of the United States steam frigate Wabash. Officers of the United States steam frigate Wabach, flag ship of the Home Squadron:
Capt Hiram Paudiline, Flag officer; Capt. Frederick EnginLieutenante. George T. Sinclair, Edward A. Barnet, D. MeLieutenante. George T. Sinclair, Edward A. Barnet, D. MeLieutenante. George T. Sinclair, Edward A. Barnet, D. MeNeill Fairfex, John C. Beaumont, Leonard Paudding, S. P.
Neill Fairfex, John C. Beaumont, Leonard Paudding, S. P.
Horner; P. A. Surgeon, Jenke H. Otis; Assistant Surgeon, G. R. B.
Horner; P. A. Surgeon, Jenke H. Otis; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. B.
B. Chase. Marine Officers—Captain, B. Maccomber; & Lieut,
B. Chase. Marine Officers—Captain, B. Maccomber, Mager; Sailmaker, Ferrytson,
Engineers—Chief, Jas. W. King; It Assistants, B. F. Garvin,
Engineers—Chief, Jas. W. King; It Assistants, B. F. Garvin,
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Elithant S. Maccomber, Mager; Sailmaker, Ferrytson,
Engineers—Chief, Jas. W. King; It Assistants, B. F. Garvin,
Elithant S. Maccomber, Mager; Sailmaker, Ferrytson,
Elithant S. Maccomber, Mager; Sailmaker, Ferrytson,
Elithant S. Maccomber, Mager; Sailmaker, Serytson,
Elithant S. Maccomber, Mager; Sailm

Kimball; 3d Ascidants, Funp O. Peta, 1987.

J. Barry.

Ondered.—The Cumberland (sloop-of-war), now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is being prepared for sea to go out as the flag-ship of the African Coast Squadron. The officers so far ordered to her are understood to be Captain Thomas A. Conover (the new Commodore of the Squadron); Lieutenents Thomas M. Crossan, Somerville Nicholson, W. D. Austin, Albert Allmand, and Chas. H. Greene; Acting Master, Richard W. Meade, jr.; Fleet Surgeon, George Blackvell; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Frederick Horner, Jr., Asistant Surgeon, James Laws; Purser, W. G. Barey.

[Washington Stat.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION .- The floral exhibit tion at the Brooklyn Athenaum is daily attended by thousands of our citizens, who are called to admiss the thousands of our citizens, who are called to admit a beauty and taste displayed in the arrangement of selection of the article achibition. The first close this evening. Progress are award to the exhibitions of the best collection. Mr. Poynter, Congress street; Mr. Murr 1, garden to the Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mr. Collopy, garden to J. H. Prentice, Mr. Menard of Albany, and others. band of music is in attendance every evening.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The New-York East M. E. Conference is now in session at the Fleets, E. Church. Their labors will probably continue for the next week. The Conference numbers 128 manhets, and all of whom are present; at the opening of the Conference Numbers 128 manhets, and we do not not be supported by the Bishop, the Right Rev. Thor. A. Moris and Selver transfer in which he alluded to the rapid speed of the church the support of the Conference of the Church the best of the proposition of the Church had been rapid, and the weak suite preportionate to the increase of membership. The state of the Church had been rapid, and the weak suite preportionate to the increase of membership.